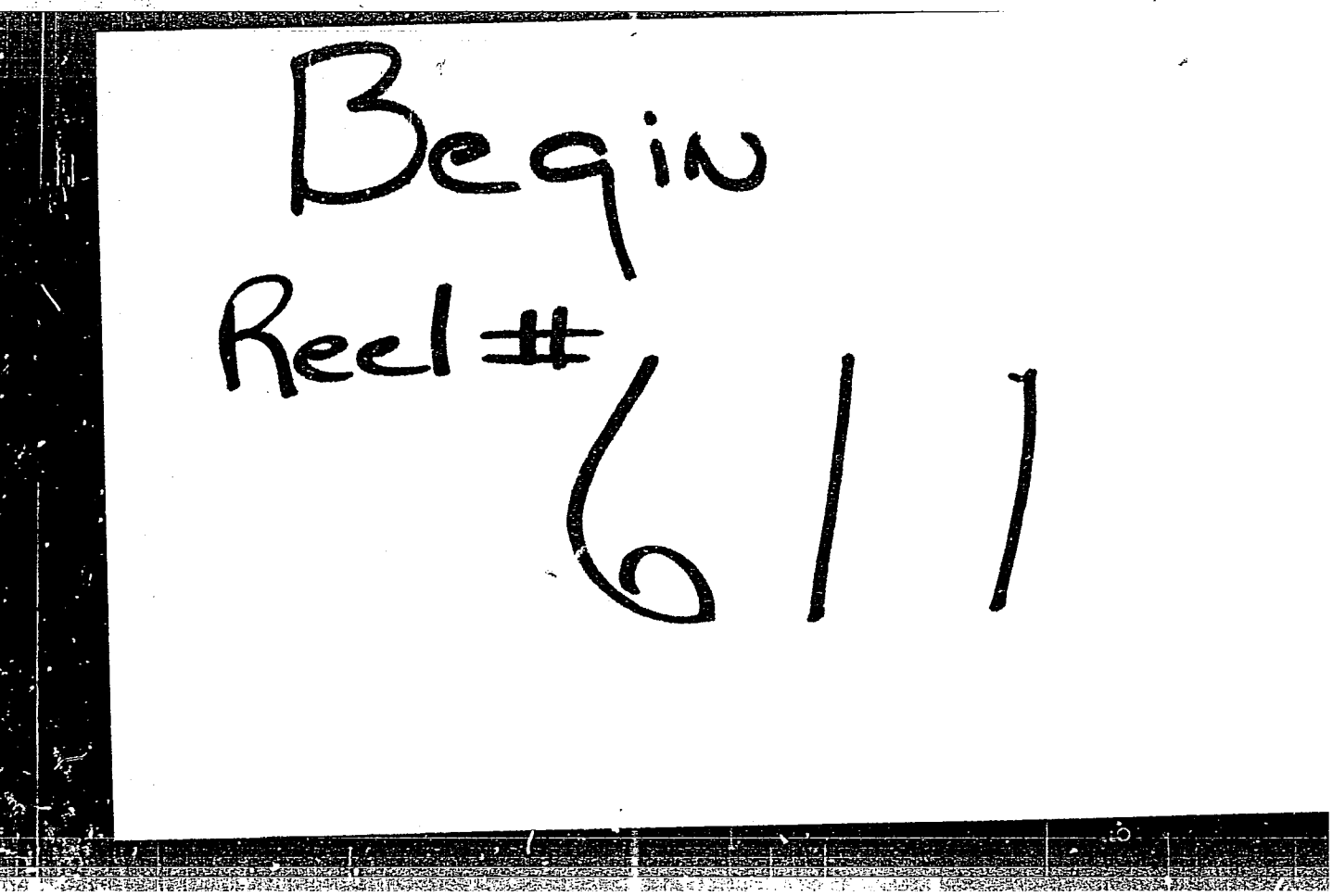

MATYSHUK, I.V.; YEMEL'YANOV, I.I.; TIMOSHIN, P.I.; CHULAKOV, Sh.A.

Tillage of dark Chestnut calcareous soils of the Virgin Territory and plant nutrition. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. no.2:244-256 Mr-Ap'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

MATYSHUK, I.V.; TIMOSHIN, P.I.; CHULAKOV, Sh.A.

Fertility of virgin soils tilled by different methods and the root systems of spring wheat [with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 24 no.1:87-102 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(YESIL' DISTRICT--TILLAGE) (ROOTS (BOTANY)) (WHEAT)

TIMOSHINOV, P.M., inzh.

The KRAP-58 remote controller for a lifting crane. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.1:39-41 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Remote control)

TIMOSHIN, S.S.

Passenger motorship with superstructures made of light alloys.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.12:63-64 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Motorships)

CHEPUR, D.V.; DOVGOSHEY, N.I.; TIKOSHIN, V.P.

New variant of an apparatus for studying the rectifying properties of low-power semiconductor diodes. Dokl. i soob. UzhGU. Ser. fiz.-mat. i ist. nauk no.5:64-65 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

TIMOSHIN, V. S., inzh.; KOMAROV, S. M., inzh.

Adjustment of an impulse device controlling the loading of ball mills according to a "level" pulse. Energetik 12 no.4:12-14 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 4102-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T-2 EM S/0286/65/000/006/01

ACCESSION NR: AP5008577

AUTHORS: Zuyev, M. A.; Razin, G. M.; Krylov, V. M.; Volkov, A. F.; Timofeyev, Ye. P.; Starikov, V. P.; Gozulov, S. A.; Lemasov, V. B.; Mirolyubov, G. P.

TITLE: Test stand for creating impact overloads. Class 62, No. 169407

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: impact testing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a test stand for creating impact overloads. The stand contains a truss with controlling cables, a hoisting device, a platform for the investigated object, a cable with a suspension system, a cut-off mechanism, a braking mechanism, shock absorbers, and instruments for measuring the platform drop rate. To increase the safety of the experiment, and exclude the effect of the prescribed height on the free fall of the platform, the stand is provided with a contactless mechanism for setting the height (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). It consists of a transmitting selsyn connected by flexible shaft to the shaft of an electric tackle drum, a receiving selsyn p in the frame of the mechanism reductor. A setting indicat a knob and contact, a sliding indicator with a contact, a height indicato

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SUB CODE: ME

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

L 41032-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T-2 EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003577 S/0286/65/000/006/0113/0113

AUTHORS: Zuyev, M. A.; Razin, G. M.; Krylov, V. M.; Volkov, A. F.; Timoshin, Ye. P.; Sterlikov, V. P.; Gozlov, S. A.; Lemasov, V. B.; Mirolyubov, G. P.

TITLE: Test stand for creating impact overloads. Class 62, No. 169407

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: impact testing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a test stand for creating impact overloads. The stand contains a truss with controlling cables, a hoisting device, a platform for the investigated object, a cable with a suspension system, a cut-off mechanism, a braking mechanism, shock absorbers, and instruments for measuring the platform drop rate. To increase the safety of the experiment and to exclude the effect of the prescribed height on the free fall of the platform, the stand is provided with a contactless mechanism for setting the height (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). It consists of a transmitting selsyn connected by a flexible shaft to the shaft of an electric tackle drum, a receiving selsyn placed in the frame of the mechanism, and a mechanism reductor. A setting indicator with a knob and contact, a sliding indicator with a contact, a height indicator scale,

Card 1/3 1

L 41032-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008577

and a stop relay are connected in the magnetic starter circuit of the electric tackle. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

SHAGALOVA, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHIN, Yu.A., inzh.; SHNITSER, I.N., inzh.

Effect of the uneven distribution of dust and air in burners on the magnitude of mechanical incomplete combustion of anthracite culm. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.1:22-25 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

Timoshin, Yu. A

Process of roasting combustible impurities from porous materials. M. A. Gurevich, I. I. Paleev, and Yu. A. Timoshin. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 24, 599-610(1954).—A math. study of the rate of combustion with respect to pore size and diffusion rates. An equation is derived for calcg. the diffusion coeff., and the errors in the calcn. are discussed.

Gladys S. Macy

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(2)

GUREVICH, M.A.; PALEYEV, I.I.; TIMOSHIN, Yu.A.

Process of burning out combustible admixtures from porous substances. Zhur.tekh.fiz.24 no.4:599-610 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Combustion)

USSR/Metals - Roasting

FD-433

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 3/18

Author : Gurevich, M. A.; Paleyev, I. I.; Timoshin, Yu. A.

Title : The process of roasting the fuel impurities out of porous materials

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 599-609, Apr 1954

Abstract : A theoretical and experimental work attempting to fully solve the problem concerning the roasting of admixtures of carbon and other nonvolatiles from porous materials such as ceramics, briquets, etc. Acknowledge participation of S. M. Pavlov, A. N. Frolova, and L. A. Shilov in the experiments and of D. S. Gorshkov in the integration of the equations.

Institution : --

Submitted : November 11, 1953

SHAGALOVA, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHIN, Yu.A., inzh.; REZNIK, V.A., inzh.; SHNITSER, I.N., inzh.

Experimental study of the combustion of pulverized anthracite culm in the furnaces of large steam boilers. Teploenergetika 10:2-9 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Boilers) (Anthracite coal)

S/096/63/000/002/001/013
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Shagalova, S.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Timoshin, Yu.A., Reznik, V.A., Shnitser, I.N., Engineers

TITLE: An experimental study of the process of combustion of anthracite dust in the furnaces of large steam boilers

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.2, 1963, 2-9

TEXT: The combustion of anthracite dust was studied in the following boilers: type TP-70 (TP-70) of 430 tons per hour with 12 combined pulverized-fuel/gas burners based on the ORGRES turbulent dust burner; type TP-230-2 (TP-230-2) of 230 tons per hour with 6 round turbulent Babcock-TKZ burners and type TP-230-B (TP-230-B) of 230 tons per hour with 8 direct-flow pulverized fuel burners. A study was first made of the distribution of gas, fuel and temperature in the flames and the procedure is described. Considerable unevenness was found in the distribution of fuel and air between burners in boilers TP-230-2 and TP-70; it was corrected by dampers before the main tests were started. The influence of the following factors on the rate of combustion of anthracite dust was then studied; the excess-air factor, the primary and secondary air speeds and the primary/secondary air ratio,

Card 1/3

An experimental study ...

the fineness of milling of the fuels and the thermal loading of the furnace space. Extensive measurements were made of changes in gas composition, fuel content and temperature over the flame length. The performance of the various burners is discussed. The general conclusions concerning the combustion of anthracite dust with a range of particle sizes in direct flow flames are that the fine particles are burnt in the first part of the flame, 90% of the fuel being burned in about a quarter of the total combustion time, the latter part of which is taken up by incomplete combustion of large particles, which constitutes much of the unburned fuel loss. Where the fuel is burning very rapidly the oxygen concentration in the flame drops to 2 - 4%. The rating of screened single-chamber furnaces of the type described can be raised to 200 x 10^3 kcal/m^3 h with an unburned fuel loss of 3%, but to achieve this rate the furnace gas discharge temperature must be raised and slagging may be experienced, so that the factor which limits the thermal loading is the heat-exchange rate. To increase furnace loadings the combustion conditions should be such that large particles are readily burned, as in cyclone or vortex type furnaces. There are

An experimental study ...

S/096/63/000/002/001/013
E194/E455

7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut
(Central Boiler and Turbine Institute)

Card 3/3

S/819/62/000/002/003/004
D207/D307

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu.V.

TITLE: On the technique of investigating diffracted waves

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut heofyzyky. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 2(4), 1962, 80-83

TEXT: A method of separating the reflected and diffracted seismic waves is given (such separation is essential in the case of soundings taken in regions of complex geological structure). A number of receivers are spaced at equal intervals on the circumference of a circle. Explosions take place at the center of the circle. Under these conditions there are few reflected waves (from geological units on which the wave is incident normally) and, for certain selected groups of receivers, they all have approximately the same azimuths and angles of emergence. On the other hand the diffracted waves have a very wide range of azimuths and angles of emergence, and this particular characteristic can be used to separate them from the reflected waves. The method is illustrated for a circle of 200 m

Card 1/2

in diameter with geophone receivers spaced 25 m apart on the circumference. The technique of grouping and treatment of the seismograms is described. If magnetic recording is used and if the waves are separated according to their azimuths and angles of emergence by means of the controlled directional reception technique, then only a single explosion is needed at the center of the circle in order to separate the reflected and diffracted waves. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1961

USSR/Geophysics - Physics of the Earth TIMOSHIN, YU. V. FD-1715

Card 1/1 : Pub. 45-3/12

Authors : Zav'yalov, V. D., and Timoshin, Yu. V.

Title : Hodographs of reflected waves for curvilinear boundaries of a section and their interpretation

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., 118-129, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The authors discuss the question of the form of hodographs of reflected waves in the case of non-planar reflecting boundaries, and they indicate the analytical and graphical methods of solving the direct and inverse problems of seismographic geophysical exploration by the method of reflected waves. For the solution of the problem the authors use the principle of the mirror image of a source of elastic oscillations.

Institution : West Ukrainian Geophysical Office "Ukrneftegeofizika"

Submitted : July 3, 1953

15-57-7-9900

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 168 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Solutions of Direct and Inverse Problems in Seismographic Exploration of Curvilinear Reflecting Surfaces (Resheniya pryamoy i obratnoy zadach seysmorazvedki v sluchaye krivolineynykh otrazhayushchikh poverkhnostey)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1955, Nr 35, pp 57-77

ABSTRACT: The article presents information on the following subjects. Analytical and graphic solutions of direct and inverse spatial problems in seismographic exploration are obtained. The method used is that of reflected waves. The concept of the "imaginary surface," which is a generalization of the concept of the "imaginary point" in the case of curvilinear reflecting

Card 1/4

Solutions of Direct and Inverse Problems (Cont.)

surfaces, is introduced. A solution is obtained for the following conditions: 1) where the observed surface is a plane; 2) where the reflecting boundary (in a direct problem) and the odograph (in an inverse problem) are uninterrupted functions; 3) for the constant velocities. The author presents an analytical solution of direct problem: If $z_p = z(y_p, y_p)$ is the equation of the reflecting boundary, the parametric equation of the surface odograph has the form:

$$x_s = 2a \frac{x + zz'_x}{2a + zb},$$

$$y_s = 2a \frac{y + zz'_y}{2a + zb},$$

$$t_s = \frac{2a}{v} \cdot \frac{R}{2b + zb},$$

Card 2/4

Solutions of Direct and Inverse Problems (Cont.)

where $R = x^2_p + y^2_p + z^2_p$, $a = xz'_x + yz'_y - z$,

$b = 1 + z'^2_x + z'^2_y$.

Analytical solution of inverse problem is also presented: If the equation of the odogram (in the system of the coordinates x_s, y_s, t_s) $vt_s = f(x_s, y_s)$, the parametric equation of the reflecting surface is written in the following form:

$$X_p = x_s - \frac{st_x}{2h},$$

Card 3/4

Solutions of Direct and Inverse Problems (Cont.)

$$Y_p = y_s - \frac{st_y}{2h} ,$$

$$Z_p = \frac{sf}{2hv} ,$$

where $s = v^2t^2 - x_s^2 - y_s^2$; $h = t_s - x_st_n - y_st_x$;

$$t = 1 - v^2 (t_x^2 + t_y^2).$$

Solution of the three-dimensional problem by the proposed method is reduced to solution of a number of two-dimensional problems in the special form of selected "normal" sections. The advantage of the graphic method of solution of the problems is that it does not require calculation of apparent velocities.

Card 4/4

S. A. Fedotov

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 30 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Odograph Forms of Reflected Waves and of the Non-indicative Lines in Cases of Curved Boundaries (K voprosu o forme godografov otrazhennykh voln i neindykatrisnykh linii v sluchaye krivolineynykh granits razdela)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1955, Nr 35, pp 78-90.

ABSTRACT: The odographs of waves reflected from curved boundaries take on various forms which depend on the curvatures of the boundaries, the depth of their occurrence and the position of the point of explosion relative to the subsurface relief. This investigation revealed basic rules for the form of odographs of reflected waves and of nonindicative lines for the cases of curved reflecting bourdaries. The radius of curvature of an element of the odograph is a function of the radius of

Card 1/2

Odograph Forms of Reflected Waves and of the Nonindicative (Cont.)

the element of the reflecting boundary and the distance of the latter from the shot point. Regular relationships were found between the forms of the odographs of waves reflected from boundaries of complex forms. Since, under certain conditions, "loops" appear on the odographs, it is impossible to obtain significant results in the cases of extremely complex structures of boundaries by the ordinary methods of seismographic geophysical exploration.

Ye. P. V.

Card 2/2

Timoshin, Yu. V.

SOV-57-5-9047

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Shape of Nonindicative Lines and of Odographs of Refracted Waves in Cases Involving Curved Boundaries (K voprosu o forme mnimykh liniy i godografov prelomlennykh voln v sluchaye krivolineynykh granits)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1955, Nr 35, pp 102-109.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

L 21792-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6002920 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0083/0083

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A seismograph. Class 42, No. 177104

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, sensitivity threshold

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a seismograph (with a capacitive converter) designed to eliminate the dependency of the seismograph sensitivity on its orientation in respect to the horizontal axis. The device has two metal cylinders, one positioned inside the other (see Fig. 1).

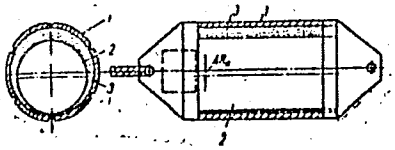

Fig. 1. 1 - case; 2 - inertial mass; 3 - spacer.

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.340.84

L 21792-66
ACC NR: AP6002920

A spacer, made of elastic insulating material, is located between the two cylinders. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug64

Card 2/2 PB

L 21761-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h) GS

ACC NR: AP6002921 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0083/0083

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for seismic exploration with continuous radiation. Class 42, No. 177105

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismograph, continuous measurement, sensitivity threshold

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for seismic exploration with continuous radiation by the use of vibrators. The method provides automatic conversion of the vibrations received to representations of the medium directly in field, without preliminary recording of the wave picture. The resolution capacity of seismic exploration is also increased. Harmonic elastic vibrations are excited by means of two vibrators. The frequencies of these vibrators differ from one another by an integral number. The recorded, filtered, and amplified vibrations are fed to a frequency multiplier which multiplies the frequency of the vibration by a number which is the inverse ratio of the vibrator frequencies. The vibrations so obtained are used for constructing the seismic profiles. While calculating the travel time curves for each point of the profile, the sums of the amplitudes of the vibrations

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.340.8

L 21791-66

ACC NR: AP6002921

along each of the travel time curves are compared. If this comparison shows the sums to have the same signs and order of magnitude, the signal is fed to the output of the comparitor. The signal is also recorded on the profile.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun64

Card 2/2

L 23856-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AP6009537 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0073/0074

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for processing seismograms according to the scattered wave method. Class 42, No. 179481

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for processing seismograms according to the scattered wave method. The device consists of a reproduction unit in the form of a drum with the seismograr and a photocell, a profile plotter, and a computing device. To automate the plotting of seismic profiles in depth, the profile plotter is in the form of a mechanical coordinator containing a slide block with a recorder and a photographic carrier. The slide block is movable on carriages along two coordinates of the profile, and the recorder is connected at the output of the reproduction amplifier (see Fig. 1). Summation of the oscillations by the accumulation method occurs on the photographic carrier. The computing device contains an inextensible torsion fiber, one end of which is fastened to the blast point slide block. The other end goes around a roller on the recorder, passes through the reception point slide block, and is wound on a pulley mounted on the

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L 23856-66

ACC NR: AP6009537

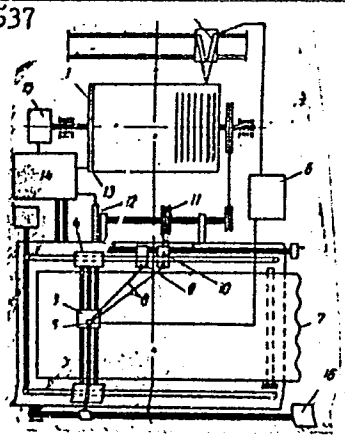

Fig. 1. 1 - drum with seismogram; 2 - photocell; 3 - slide block; 4 - carriages; 5 - recorder; 6 - amplifier; 7 - photographic carrier; 8 - fiber; 9 - blast point slide block; 10 - reception point slide block; 11 - pulley; 12 - potentiometer; 13 - time potentiometer; 14 - calculator bridge circuit; 15 and 16 - stepping motors.

shaft of a potentiometer. The potentiometer is connected in a calculator bridge circuit together with a functional velocity potentiometer and a time potentiometer. Two stepping motors provide for automatic matched stepped motion of the elements *of the device. One motor is coupled to the recorder carriages, and the other is* coupled to the readout photocell, the photographic carrier, and the blast point and reception point slide blocks. With constant propagation velocity of the seismic *waves through the medium, the pulley mounted on the potentiometer shaft is coupled* by means of a mechanical drive to the seismogram drum. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug63

Card 2/2 ddo

L 47345-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6029453 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/005/D016/D016

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Interference analysis of seismic recordings

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 5D107

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t, vyp. 11, 1965, 13-32

TOPIC TAGS: seismic interference analysis, interference analysis, seismic recording

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the characteristics of seismograms and of the general theory of seismic interference analysis methods. In particular, it is shown that interference analysis provides a means of directly converting seismograms into dynamic sections. Interference analysis, which is based on an analysis of both the kinematic and the dynamic characteristics of seismograms, is a rather general method of solving inverse seismic exploration problems. The simplest interference analysis method, and probably the only one in use today, is that of controlled directional reception. A classification is given of interference analysis

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ACC NR: AR6029453

methods and possible practical applications of some of its forms are examined. An analysis is made of problems encountered in the use of interference analysis in the equivalent conversion of seismograms into seismic sections. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/

Card 2/2 mt

L 44775-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6030585 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0070/0071

36
B

INVENTOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of interference analysis of seismic waves. Class 21, No. 184984

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, ~~analysis~~, interference analysis, travel time curve, SEISMIC PROSPECTING, SEISMOLOGY

ABSTRACT: A method of interference analysis of seismic waves has been devised for use in seismic prospecting involving the separation of reflected or diffracted waves by means of multiple reproduction and the summation of oscillations having different time shifts. To increase the resolution, the oscillation summations are made on a large reception base along the diffracted (reflected) wave travel-time curves. Approximation of the wave travel-time curve is carried out by the intersection of two straight lines in the center of the summation base. Time shifts corresponding to the position of the wave-time curves are introduced. For the purpose of constructing the profile automatically in the form

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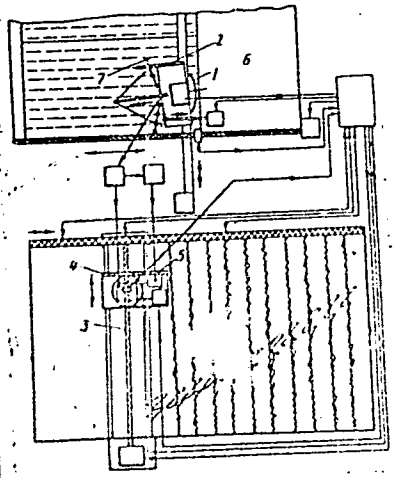


Fig. 1. Setup for interference analysis of seismic waves

1—5 - Potentiometers; 6 - analyzer; 7 - magnetic heads.

of seismic records by solving the direct problem of each point of the medium, the profile circuit design contains four functional potentiometers which, in the form of electrical voltages, set coordinates X and Z of the stylus, where X is the velocity profile and Z is the distance of the detonation device. Computers calculate the time, inclination

L 44775-66
ACC NR: AP6030585

of the travel-time curve, and the angle between the two approximating straight lines. The oscillations are reproduced in the analyzer by two groups of magnetic heads set up along straight lines, forming an angle which changes during the summation process. The center position of the head unit is determined by the time, that of the magnetic head unit from the tangent to the hodograph, and the angle between the two groups of heads by means of trackers. Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the components. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 29Feb60/ ATD PRESS: 5078

Card 3/3 UCR

L 00666-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6005352 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0093/0094

54

AUTHORS: Timoshin, Yu. V.; Timoshin, B. V.

B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the automatic processing of information, such as data obtained by a method of seismic exploration with continuous harmonic radiation. Class 42, No. 177644

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismologic instrument, information processing, data processing equipment, automatic programming

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the automatic processing of information, such as data obtained by a method of seismic exploration with continuous harmonic radiation. The device includes a data input unit, a rectification unit, a storage device, a control unit, a calculating device, and a plotter of the final information (see Fig. 1). The design provides for conversion of the data obtained in the form of phase and amplitude of the vibrations in correlated sections of the profile to seismic dislocations at depth. A vibration reconstruction unit is included in the device. This unit is connected to the control unit and to the sonic frequency generator. It operates at a frequency of the vibrations received or at a multiple of this frequency, and it is connected to groups consisting of

UDC: 550.340.8

Card 1/2

L 00656-67

ACC NR: AP6005352

amplitude regulators. This insures the alternating voltages to be of amplitudes which are equal to or proportional to the amplitudes of the vibrations being observed. The groups also include phase inverters which provide summation of the vibrations in each group for all observation points with specified phase shifts. The outputs of the phase inverters are connected together and, through diodes which fulfill the role of vibration detectors, are connected to amplitude comparators. The amplitude comparators provide a comparison of the amplitude of the rectified vibrations. The outputs of the comparators are connected through selectors with the input of the plotter of the final information.

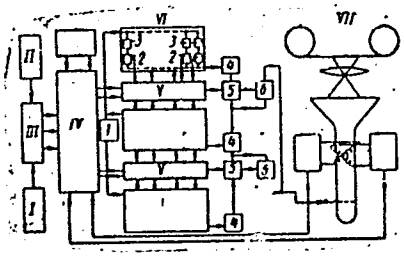


Fig. 1. I - data input unit; II - rectification unit; III - storage device; IV - calculating device; V - control unit; VI - vibration reconstruction unit; VII - plotter of the final information; 1 - sonic frequency generator; 2 - phase inverters; 3 - amplitude regulators; 4 - detectors; 5 - amplitude comparators; 6 - selectors

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08, 17/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec64

Card 2/2 fv

ACC NR: AP6015684 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0084/0084

INVENTOR: Zav'yalov, V. D.; Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for automatically processing information, e. g. data of area observations obtained by seismic motion picture photography. Class 42, No. 181317

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 84

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, cathode ray tube, storage tube

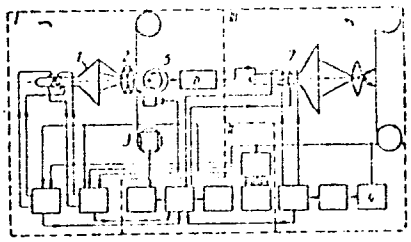
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for automatically processing information, e. g. data of area observations obtained by seismic motion picture photography. The installation contains a reproduction unit in the form of a cathode ray tube, an optical system, information carrier, transport mechanism for this carrier, photomultiplier, pulse amplifier and means for synchronization. The unit which constructs the final information includes a cathode ray tube, optical system, photographic film for recording the information and a computer. The system is designed for automatic construction of informational data, e. g. seismic profiles. The unit for construction of the final information is made in the form of a charge-storage tube with a permeable signal plate. This tube adds the signals from all sources of information with given time shifts and provides a visible image of the object. The reading

UDC: 53.087.550.340.8

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6015684

and writing guns in the storage tube are connected to the computer output.



I--reproduction unit; II--computer; III--unit for constructing the final information; 1--cathode ray tube; 2--information carrier; 3--transport mechanism; 4--synchronization generator; 5--photomultiplier; 6--amplifier; 7--charge-storage tube with signal plate

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Aug64

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6025633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0084/0084

INVENTOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for seismic prospecting with continuous emission of elastic oscillations. Class 42, No. 183414

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 84

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, elastic oscillation, multichannel analyzer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for seismic prospecting with continuous emission of elastic oscillations. The unit consists of a vibrator which emits frequency-modulated oscillations, a multichannel detector and a number of identical recording channels containing frequency filters and amplifiers. The device is designed for immediate separation of reflected waves from various depths during field operations. The installation incorporates a programmed control unit made in the form of two synchronously triggered sawtooth voltage generators with different frequencies. One of these generators is connected to the oscillator for vibrator excitation and the other is connected to program-controlled narrow-band filters which are tied in series to all seismic detectors.

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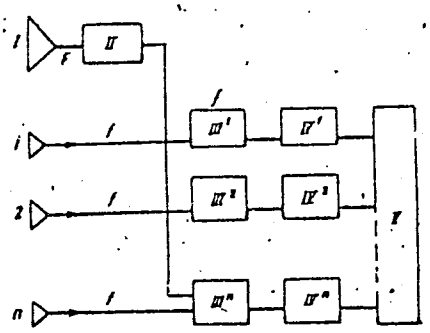
UDC: 550.340.84

ACC NR: AP6025633



I—vibrator; II—programmed control unit; III—filters; IV—amplifiers; V—recorder; 1...n—seismic detectors

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6017985 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: Non-

TITLE: A method for constructing profiles from refracted-wave seismograms. Class 42, No. 181832

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, wave analyzer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for constructing profiles from refracted-wave seismograms. The sums of the oscillations read out on the seismogram along calculated travel-time curves for diffracted waves are recorded at each point of the profile. The system is designed for automating the process of constructing seismic profiles. A diffraction wave hodograph is calculated for each point of the profile, and the calculated curves are then shifted along the time axis on the seismograms with direct and counter refracted waves. All possible positions are considered for the set of mutual times which are permissible under given conditions to find the particular position at which the travel-time curves simultaneously contact the fronts of the direct and counter waves refracted from the boundary passing through the same point of the medium. The moment of contact is fixed by a

UDC: 550.834.3

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6017985

coincidence circuit with an input to which the sums of the oscillations read out on the seismograms along the travel-time curves for diffracted waves are fed. The sums of oscillations reaching maximum values pass through the coincidence circuit for recording at the appropriate point of the profile with simultaneous fixation of the mutual time. The result is a dynamic seismic depth profile.

SUB CODE: 08, 09/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug63

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6024843 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/0[illegible]/D038/D038

AUTHOR: Gurevich, B. L.; Kulinkovich, A. Ye.; Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Automation of processing and storage of geological geophysical data

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4D243

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t, vyp. 11, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: data processing, data processing center, geology, geophysics

ABSTRACT: A radical intensification of processing of primary geologico-geophysical data is possible only by using modern computer technology, i.e., analog and digital computers. The effectiveness of interpretation of complex data depends on the degree of automation of storage and retrieval of previously collected information and utilization of new information. This problem may be essentially solved by using information retrievel systems which may be integrated with digital computers forming special data processing c[illegible]ters. The most difficult problem in machine interpretation of geologico-geophysical data is the conversion of this data into machine usable form. Equipment is needed which will supply information in easily reproducible form. It is desirable to have algorithms for processing primary information. A proposal is made to create centers specially equipped for automatic interpretation of geologico-geophysical data using digital computers with multiprogramming features and developed hierarchical memory systems. [Translation of abstract] V. Pospelov

SUB CODE: 08, 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 550.839

ACC NR: AT6028966 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0099/0104

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Geological Prospecting (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut)

TITLE: Automatic processing of data obtained by the central-ray, plane wave-front, and directed plane wave-front methods

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy seminar po novoy metodike seysmorazvedki. Seysmorazvedka s primeneniyem gruppirovaniya vzryvov na dlinnykh bazakh i sposoba tsentral'nykh luchey (Seismic prospecting using the grouping of shots on long bases and the method of central rays); trudy seminara. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 99-104

TOPIC TAGS: seismic record, seismology, diffracted wave, wave front, underground explosion, seismic prospecting [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The possibility is studied for using the basic principles of the method of diffracted waves in automatic processing of seismic records made by the central-ray, plane wave-front, and directed wave-front methods. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

L 07340-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6012147 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0064/0064

19
B

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for constructing temporary seismic sections. Class 42, No. 180365

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 64

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, seismic wave, seismic prospecting, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for constructing temporary seismic sections. In this method the reproduction of seismic vibrations (with static corrections taken into account) is carried out simultaneously for all the tracks of a seismogram. To suppress the erroneous waves of low apparent velocities and the irregular oscillations and also to separate the reflected waves, seismic oscillations are selected from a large number of seismic tracks distributed symmetrically in respect to a chosen basic seismic track on the seismogram. The oscillations are added continuously to the temporary displacements corresponding to the calculated hodograms of diffracted waves and are recorded on the tracks of the temporary section with the help of a scriber activated according to the brightness of the summary signals. To simplify the correlation of the waves on the temporary section, the scribing tool is turned. The angle of turn varies with the angle of

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.340

L 07340-67
ACC NR: AP6012147

inclination of the cophasal axis of the reflected wave on that track of the section, the points of which were used for calculating the hodographs of the diffracted waves. To segregate the interference waves on the temporary sections, each track of the section is successively inscribed with the sums of the signals corresponding to the assembly of the seismogram tracks, each of which is selected as a basic one.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65

Card 2/2 vmb

L 7975-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP5026534 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0078/0078

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for automatic plotting of seismic sections. Class 42, No. 175254

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 78

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismologic instrument, seismograph, seismic modeling, seismic prospecting, electron radiation, electron tube

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for plotting seismic sections by the use of refracted waves. The method employs electron ray tubes and computing devices. To improve the quality and speed of section plotting, to provide a continuous visual control, and to study the relative physical properties of a material, seismic oscillations from all the lines of a seismogram are produced simultaneously at a high rate of speed. The oscillations are subsequently converted, and the circuits are distributed in time showing the succession of impulses directing the intensity of the light ray passing along the isochrones of diffraction. These isochrones are compiled to form potentials on the grid of the transmitting electron tube, thus producing the image of the material section. The amplitudes of the signals on the section are then measured and counted on the grid of the transmitting electron

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.340.8

L 7975-66

ACC NR: AP5026534

tube, and the results are presented in digital form.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug64

Card 2/2

TIMOSHIN, Yu.V.

Grouping of seismic receivers at large stations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:9-14 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TIMOSHIN, Yu.V.

Using the controlled directional sensitivity method in large areas. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.6:15-20 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Seismic prospecting)

TIMOSHIN, Yu.V.

Methods for studying diffracted waves. Geofiz.sbor. no.2:80-83 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Seismic waves)

S/169/63/000/001/048/062
D218/D307

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu.V.

TITLE: On the solution of the converse problem of seismic prospecting by the methods of interference analysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 18, abstract 1D93 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t., 1962, no. 80, 30-50)

TEXT: A method is proposed for the analysis of seismic observations which is based on the assumption that each point on the seismic boundary is a source of a secondary wave (by analogy with the Huygens-Fresnel principle). These points are regarded as the sources of the diffracted waves. When the velocity profile is known, then for each point on any seismic path it is possible to construct the geometrical locus of the possible positions of the diffraction point, i.e. the diffraction (reflection) isochrone. It is suggested that in plotting out the diffraction isochrone, the corresponding instantaneous values of the seismogram deflections

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On the solution ...

should be indicated along them. The final profile is obtained by summing up the effects due to all the paths used in the analysis. The various possible methods of transforming seismic records into a profile are discussed, including a systematic analysis of individual paths, and a parallel analysis in which the preliminary summation is made of oscillations along different paths with specially selected and limited t(x) lines. The various methods which are proposed are then related to computer applications.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3,9300

S/169/62/000/006/021/093
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Grouping in impulse conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 23, abstract 6A166 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, no. 75, 1960, 37-55)

TEXT: The theory is stated for the grouping of seismic detectors; it is based on the description of the effect of an interference system sided by Laplace conversion. An expression is given for the spectral characteristics of groups with a variable seismic-detector sensitivity distribution. The effect of a group is considered during the passage of pulse signals, and the dynamic direction characteristics are cited for different forms of impulses. It is shown that the effectiveness of heterogeneous groups is always less under impulse conditions than would be expected from approximate estimates, based on the frequency theory of grouping. A procedure is proposed for choosing a group's parameters. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/62/000/003/016/033
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Diffracted wave hodographs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 21, abstract 3A177 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, no. 75, 1960, 56-61)

TEXT: Equations of diffracted wave hodographs were derived for three types of environmental structure: a homogeneous medium; a medium, in which the velocity changes smoothly with depth; and a horizontally layered medium. A formula was obtained for determining the difference in the arrival times of a diffracted wave and the reflected or refracted wave generating it. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/62/000/003/014/038
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Perfecting the ultrasonic seismoscope UZS-2 (UZS-2)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 21, abstract 3A174 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 75, 1960, 62-66)

TEXT: A number of defects indigenous to the ultrasonic seismoscope UZS-2 are mentioned. The main ones are the general illumination of the screen at the expense of scattered electrons, the absence of an amplification time-adjustment, the impossibility of obtaining recordings in a form suitable for their subsequent reproduction, the inadequate intensity of the emittable impulses, etc. To eliminate the lighting up of the screen the author proposes to illuminate the beam of the cathode ray tube only within the working interval of time which is changed by means of a phantastrone scheme, and to make the amplification adjustment within this section by

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33051
S/169/61/000/012/018/089
D228/D305

3.9300 (1019, 1109, 1327) 2406

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Modeling of seismic waves by waves on a liquid surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 27, abstract 12A269 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1959, no. 53, 257-264)

TEXT: A method is suggested for the two-dimensional modeling of seismic vibrations by gravitational-capillary waves on the surface layer of a liquid. The modeling equipment is a bath with a transparent bottom. The oscillations are stimulated by a rod with a globular or disc-shaped end, this being set in motion by an electromagnet. Photoelements, situated under the bath and illuminated by an electric lamp through the liquid layer, are used for reception of the vibrations. The registration of the wave picture is accomplished by a standard multi-

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S/169/62/000/001/016/083
S228/D302

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Determining the correlational radii of irregular interference during seismic observations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 26-27, abstract 1A222 (Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 53, 1959, 265-169)

TEXT: When using the method of grouped seismic detectors with the aim of suppressing erratic interference having an extremely short cophasal axis, the distance between neighboring seismic detectors in the group depends on the dimensions of the area inside which the amplitudes of these interferences have the same sign at each given moment. In each case the distance should be greater than the radius of that area which is considered to be approximately circular. The latter may be provisionally termed the "radius of correlational interference" (RCI). At first its study may be made by standard seismic apparatus. The correlativity interval of the inter-

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ference is determined by means of recording it on a multichannel seismic station with densely spaced seismographs. Erratic interferences may be divided into two groups. The origin of the first is related to the existence of independent sources of microseismic vibrations: Undertakings, transport, wind, and so forth. The RCI of this type equals 2 - 5 m; hence, when studying them the distance between seismic detectors should be 1 - 3 m. The second group is defined by the scattering, reflection and refraction of the seismic energy of explosions owing to the presence of small irregularities in the uppermost layers of ground. They are characterized by their recurrence during multiple explosions. Their RCI appears to be equal to 10 - 20 m, and when studying this type of interference the distance between seismic detectors may be increased to 3 - 4 m. The investigation of erratic interference will promote the increased effectiveness of grouping methods in seismic surveying; however, they can also independently yield valuable material for studying the geological section of the area under investigation. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/194/61/000/012/077/097
D273/D301

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: On improvements to the ultrasonic seismoscope УЗС-2 (UZS-2)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 21-22, abstract 12E117. ("Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk, politekhn. in-t." 1960, no. 75, 62-66)

TEXT: Deficiencies of the ultrasonic seismoscope UZS-2, designed for obtaining the pattern of seismographic waves, are noted: A light screen ЭЛТ (ELT), no regulation of amplification of received time signals, (which complicates the modelling of multilayer patterns), the impossibility of recording signals suitable for subsequent spectral analysis, the inadequate linearity of the reamer and small accuracy of measurement of the duration of the waves, and so on. The instrument was modernized to eliminate some of the listed deficiencies. Using a fantastron circuit and a single beat relaxation, a candle light beam was evolved only at the working period

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On improvements to ...

S/194/61/000/012/077/097
D273/D301

of the run when a portion of the candlelight can be transferred to the screen and regulated from 0 to 2500 microseconds. Brightness modulation and formation of bend recorder are secured by an additional amplifier, whose output is connected to the ELT modulator. The amplification control of the time signals is done by changing the screen potential in two series vertical deflection amplifiers. The principle diagram is given. The intensity of the exciting ultrasonic oscillation was increased on account of the change in the generator circuit. 2 figures. 3 references. / Abstractor's note: Complete translation. /

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3.9300 also 2406 2606 26980 S/049/60/000/012/004/011
9.9865 D214/D305

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu.V.

TITLE: On the theory of grouping

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 12, 1960, 1728 - 1739

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the multiple seismometer theory. The problem is formulated as follows: Consider a group consisting of n detectors at equal distances from each other along a given straight line. Within the limits of the group the wave front may be looked upon as plane. Let f(t) represent the vibrations excited by an elementary wave pulse in one of the detectors which is chosen to lie at the origin of the time t. The total signal at the output of the group may then be written down in the form

$$F(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_k f_k[t \pm (k-1)\tau], \qquad (1)$$

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where a_k is the amplitude of the vibrations (sensitivity) of the various detectors which is determined by the distribution function $\Phi(k\,\Delta X)$, $a_1 = 1$, ΔX is the distance between the members of the group, s is the number of pulses which are simultaneously added ($s < n$), and τ is the delay of the wave pulse over ΔX, including the artificial delay in each of the channels. In practice, direct combination of pulses in accordance with Eq. (1) is difficult, and in any case the final result cannot be obtained in a closed form. It is, therefore, convenient to use the Laplace transformation with $f(t) \rightarrow f(p)$ so that

$$F(p) = f(p) \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_k e^{\pm p(k-1)\tau} = f(p)\,\Phi(s,\ p). \qquad (3)$$

In a two-dimensional case Eq. (3) must be replaced by

$$F(p) = f(p)\,H(p)\,\Phi_x(s,\ p)\,\Phi_y(s,\ p), \qquad (4)$$

where H(p) is the frequency characteristic of the filter and subscripts x and y represent the "components" in the x and y directions. This approach is used to investigate the selective properties of a group for different forms of $\Phi(s, p)$. In particular, the following distributions are discussed: 1) Uniform distribution

$$\Phi_0(s, p) = \frac{1 - e^{ps\tau}}{1 - e^{p\tau}}; \quad (7)$$

2) Power-law distribution

$$\Phi_g = \frac{1 - g^s e^{ps\tau}}{1 - ge^{p\tau}}; \quad (8)$$

3) Linear distribution

$$\Phi_r = \Phi_0\left(1 - \frac{re^{p\tau}}{1 - e^{p\tau}}\right) + rs \frac{e^{ps\tau}}{1 - e^{p\tau}}. \quad (9)$$

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26980

On the theory of grouping

S/049/60/000/012/004/011
D214/D305

The analysis is used to compute the directional characteristics of groups of detectors for different distributions and pulse shapes. It is shown that in the region of the principal maximum, the directional characteristic (defined as the dependence of the maximum instantaneous amplitude of the pulse envelope on the relative time shift between the detectors δ) for pulses is similar to that for harmonic vibrations. The difference is that in the case of pulses the characteristic has no zeroes but, instead, a rather flat minimum without well-defined secondary maxima. It is shown that for pulses with a sharp envelope, uniform groups (see above) may be the most effective. It is suggested that the "РНП (RNP) apparatus" may be modified to produce the directional characteristics referred to above. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. Smith, Noise analysis and multiple seismometer theory, Geophys., No. 2, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1959

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TIMOSHIN, Yu.V.

Theory of grouping. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1728-1739 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Seismometry)

TIMOSHIN, Yu.V

Automatic calculator for interpreting space problems in seismic prospecting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.11:83-90 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Seismic prospecting--Equipment and supplies)

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S/152/60/000/011/004/005
B024/B076

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Automatic Computing Device for the Interpretation of Reflection Problems in Seismic Exploration

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1960, No. 11, pp. 83-90

TEXT: The author describes a special device for the interpretation of seismic probings in consideration of the deflection of seismic rays in the covering layer of complicated geologic structures. To solve the reflection problem in seismic exploration by means of reflection waves, where the dependence of the average velocity from depth is arbitrary, a set of equations was derived. These equations and a selective method make it possible to determine the coordinates of the reflection point as well as the azimuth and the angle of incidence of the reflecting element. The design of the computing device is based on this set of equations and includes three computer mechanisms, i.e., automatic coordination, bridge multiplication, and potentiometric multiplication circuits (Ref. 4). The device operates in four stages. In the first stage, the modulus and argument of the time

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increment vector as well as the product of Lsinγ and Lcosγ are determined. These calculations are carried out with the aid of a special coordinating table, consisting of a disk on the axle of which is the central point of the probing (Fig. 4). In the second stage, the coordinate of the reflection point is calculated by a selective method. In the third stage, the azimuth and the angle of incidence are determined; all these operations are performed simultaneously. In the fourth stage, the computing device writes all original and calculated values in figures on a special form. The number of simultaneously usable observation systems amounts to 4, 9, 9, 0, depending on the stages. The solution of one reflection problem takes about two minutes; the error is 1%. The original values are introduced by hand. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1960

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 195 (USSR) 15-57-10-14552

AUTHOR: Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: A Graphical Method of Interpreting Isochron Maps (Graficheskiy metod interpretatsii kart izokhron)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 46, pp 227-230

ABSTRACT: The author examines the problem of using the time-field method for interpreting surface travel-time curves of reflected waves. The solution of the three-dimensional problem is reduced, by aid of some auxiliary constructions, to the solution of a series of two-dimensional problems along orthogonal sections of the isochron map, passing through the low points of the surface travel-time curve. Each section is projected to a vertical plane, but the orthogonal line, through which the section passes, is projected to the line of

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A Graphical Method of Interpreting Isochron Maps (Cont.)

the profile. The isochrons of the incident waves are constructed by means of a special grid paper as a family of rounded isochrons transverse to the time field at various points on the profile; the isochrons of the reflected waves are constructed according to times of arrival on the line of profile. After constructing the boundary in each section--with consideration of the inclination--the structural map is drawn.

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A. L. Levshin

TIMOSHINA, A. V.

4562. PRODUCTION OF WAX DISTILLATE BY DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION OF PETROLATUM. Rudakova, N.Ye. and Timoshina, A.V. (Khim. Tekhnol. Topliva Masel (Chem. Technol. Fuel & Lubs., Moscow), 1957, No. 11, 36-41; Abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1958, Vol. 52, No. 4).. Destructive distillation of petrolatum (density 0.865-0.894, solidification temperature [illegible], flash point [illegible], wax content [illegible]) increased [illegible] treatment varied from 1.67-2.2 to 5.3 times the original wax content, depending on the origin of the stock; the highest increase was shown by petrolatum from the Baku region. Photographs are given of the microstructure of petrolatum before and after treatment.

C.A.

TIMOSHINA, A.V

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3733

Rudakova, Nina Yakovlevna, Anna Vasil'yevna Timoshina, and Yekaterina Ivanovna Cherepneva

Proizvodstvo parafina (Production of Paraffin) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 130 p. 1,700 copies printed.

Ed.: P.N. Ryabov; Executive Ed.: O.M. Yenisherlova; Tech. Ed.: I.G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and technicians of enterprises engaged in the production, conversion and utilization of paraffin.

COVERAGE: The booklet explains different methods of producing paraffin wax in Soviet refineries. Crudes used in the Soviet Union for paraffin production are analyzed along with their physicochemical properties, and the paraffin content of crudes from various regions of the Soviet Union is indicated. Cold settling, centrifuging, and filter-press procedures are described and methods of treating, molding, packaging and transporting paraffin are reviewed. Flow diagrams of paraffin production at the Groznyy, Drogobych and Novokuybyshevsk refineries are indicated, and paraffin production carried out with the aid of selective solvents is described. Methods for analyzing paraffin are reviewed and laboratory control is explained. Characteristics of paraffin distillates and products with

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their boiling points, solidification points and melting points are presented in tables. The authors thank A.I. Sorokin and S.E. Kreyn, P.N. Ryabov, A.Ye. Al'tshuler and I.S. Golomshtok. There are 45 references: 44 Soviet and 1 English.

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Production of Paraffin

Production of Paraffin SOV/3733

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JA/mh
6-21-60

BUDAKOVA, N.Ya.; TIMOSHINA, A.V.

Destructive processing of petrolatum in a pilot plant of the continuous type. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel no.2:44-49 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Pervyy Drogobychskiy nefteperabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Petrolatum) (Distillation apparatus)

TIMOSHINA, A.V.

Production of wax distillate by destructive distillation of petrolatum. N. Ya. [illegible] V. Timoshina (Ist. [illegible] Petroleum Refinery [illegible] Toplivo i Masel 1957, [illegible] tion of petrolatum (d. 0.[illegible], solidification temp. [illegible] 60°, flash point 270-290°, wax content 21.5-23.8%) in-creased the [illegible] The maximum [illegible] varied [illegible] depend [illegible]

TIMOSHINA, A.V.

546

AUTHORS: Rudakova, N.Ya. and Timoshina, A.V. (First Drogobych Refinery).

TITLE: An experimental destructive processing of petrolatum on a continuous pilot plant. (Opyty destruktivnoy pereavabotki petrolatuma na pilotnoy ustanovke nepreryvnogo deystviya).

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants), 1957, No.2, pp.44-49 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A small scale (7 l/hr) pilot plant for thermal treatment of petrolatum or any other raw material difficult to filter, in order to make it suitable for the production of paraffin is described (Fig.1). The process consisted of preheating petrolatum in a vessel where it is pre-heated with hot air to 80 to 95°C and passed to a measuring vessel where it is heated to 110°C and then pumped through a furnace (400-420°) into a reaction vessel with a stirrer. The products obtained are passed from the reactor into two condensers in series with appropriate collecting vessels. The non-condensing gas is passed through a meter. Experimental results are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Best results were obtained at a temperature in the reactor of 400°C, residence time 35 mins, when during one pass 42% of the required fraction (300-500°C) was obtained. The microstructures of various fractions are shown. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

RUDAKOVA, Nina Yakovlevna; TIMOSHINA, Anna Vasil'yevna; CHEREPNEVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna; AL'TSHULER, A.Ye., retsenzent; GOLOMSHTOK, I.S., retsenzent; RYABOV, P.N., red.; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Production of paraffin] Proizvodstvo parafina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Paraffins)

TIMOSHINA, N.A.

Upper Pliocene flora in the northern part of the Caspian Sea region. Trudy VNIGRI no.239:87-94 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BENDEROVICH, I.M.; TIMOSHINA, N.I.

Production of canned vegetables without frying. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.9:8-9 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. TSentral'naya eksperimental'no-tekhnologicheskaya laboratoriya Volgogradskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Vegetables, Canned)

TIMOSHINA, T.

SLUTSKIY, G.

"Notes of trade-union group organizers." Tamara Timoshina. Reviewed by G.Slutskii. Sov.profsoiuzy 2 no.7:90-93 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Timoshina, Tamara) (Trade unions)

TIMOSHINA, T.

An instructive lesson. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.10:73-75 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Starshiy instruktor TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mashinostroyeniya.
(Machinery industry) (Trade unions)

TIMOSHINA, Tamara.

KORNILOV, IU. G.

Notes of a trade-union group organizer Moskva, Profizdat, 1953. 66 p. (55-20737)

HD6732.T5

TIMOSHINA, T.

Zapiski profgrupporga (Notes of a trade union group organizer). Lit. zapis' IU. Kornilova. Moskva, Profizdat, 1953. 68 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

TIMOSHINA, V.A., otv. za vypusk; LAKHMAN, F.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Classified publishing plan of the Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Literature on Automotive Transportation for 1959] Tematicheskii plan izdanii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo izdatel'stva avtotransportnoi literatury na 1959 god. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1958. 61 p.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedineniye knizhnoy torgovli.
(Transportation, Automotive--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YEROKHIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; TIMOSHINA, V.A., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Moscow - Yalta; road guide] Moskva - Yalta; putevoditel' po avtomobil'noi doroge. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 175 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Automobiles--Road guides)

DIVISHEK, Iosif Stanislavovich; NIKITIN, A.G., red.; TIMOSHINA, V.A., red.; LAKHMAN, F.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Operations of trucking lines; practices of the trucking line No.33 of the Krasnodar Automobile Trust] Rabota avtomobil'noi kolonny; iz opyta avtokolonny no.33 Krasnodarskogo avtotresta. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958. 34 p. (MIRA 12:20

(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

DONSKIY, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENBERG, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURMAN, V.S., starshiy inzh.; ZHELIKHOVSKAYA, A.I., starshiy inzh.; KOLYASINSKIY, Z.S., starshiy inzh.; LOBUSHEV, V.D., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: GLUKHOV, Yu.I., starshiy mekhanik; GEKOV, S.F., starshiy mekhanik. TIMOSHINA, V.A., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications for the inspection and sorting of parts for the MAZ-200 and MAZ-205 motortrucks during overhauling] Tekhnicheskie usloviia na kontrol'-sortirovku detalei avtomobilei MAZ-200 i MAZ-205 pri kapital'nom remonte. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1960. 663 p.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii remonta dvigateley Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Donskoy). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all, except Timishina, Mal'kova).

(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

TIMOSHININ, Valentin Dmitriyevich; KRECHKO, Andrey Yustinovich; VARYPAYEVA, Anna Grigor'yevna; SVIRIDONOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn. red.

[Manual on sugar beet cultivation in the B.S.S.R.] Spravochnik po vozdelyvaniiu sakharnoi svekly v BSSR. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961. 194 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(White Russia--Sugar beets--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

TIMOSHININ, V. P.

MALININ, S.N.; LUPINOVICH, I.S.; MOLOCHKO, I.S.; ABRAMCHUK, A.P.; ALEKSEYEV, Ye.K.; AL'SMIK, P.I.; AMBROSOV, A.L.; ANDREYEVA, N.M.; ANOKHIN, A.N.; AFONIN, M.I.; BABOSOV, M.M.; BALOBIN, V.N.; BARANOVSKIY, A.K.; BEZDENKO, T.T.; BEL'SKIY, E.B.; BOBKOVA, A.F.; BOL'SHAKOVA, V.P.; BULGAKOV, N.P.; VAGIN, A.T.; BIL'DFLUSH, R.T.; VIL'CHINSKIY, A.D.; VLASOVA, K.S.; VOYTKO, D.I.; VOLUZHEV, A.G.; GABYSHEV, M.F. [deceased]; GAYKO, A.A.; GALASHEV, M.A.; GOREGLYAD, Kh.S.; GARKUSHA, I.F.; GOSTILOVSKAYA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, N.N.; GORSKIY, N.A.; GORFINKEL', Z.Sh.; GRUBILKO, N.P.; GUSAKOV, V.A.; GUDAYKIN, A.I.; DANILOVICH, A.F.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A.; DENISOV, Z.N.; DOROZHKIN, N.A.; DUBOV, A.B.; DUBOVSKIY, Ya.K.; YEVTIKHIYEV, B.Ye.; ZHARIKOV, I.S.; ZHILIN, A.P.; ZHOLNEROVICH, A.M.; ZHURAVEL', B.N.; ZABELLO, D.A.; ZAKHARENKO, G.D.; ZUBETS, V.M.; IVITSKIY, A.I.; KACHURO, I.M.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O.K.; KIDALINSKIY, V.A.; KIPENVARLITS, A.F.; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T.; KOVAL'CHUK, P.P.; KOZHANOV, K.Ya.; KOZLOVSKIY, I.Ye.; KOCHETOVA, Z.N.; KRIVODUBSKIY, I.P.; KUDRYAVTSEV, S.F.; KUSTOVA, A.I.; LAPPO, A.I.; LARIONENKO, V.B.; LASHKEVICH, G.I.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, V.I.; MAN'KO, N.F.; MARKOVETS, A.F.; MATSEPURO, M.Ye.; MEDVEDEV, A.G.; MEL'TSER, Ya.D.; MOISEYEV, I.G.; MUSORIN, V.V.; MUKHIN, N.D.; NAGORSKAYA, Ye.D.; NALIBOTSKIY, S.B.; NIKOLAYEVA, Yu.N.; NEDOLUGOV, I.T.; ORLOVSKIY, I.A.; ORLOVSKIY, K.P.; PANKEVICH, A.A.; PESKIN, A.L.; PROKOPOV, P.Ye.; PUSHKAREV, I.I.; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R.; RAZUMENKO, A.V.; REMNEVA, Z.I.; RINKIS, V.A.; ROVDO, A.I.; ROGOVOY, P.P.; ROZENBLYUM, B.M.; RYZHMANOV, A.G.; RUSINOV, A.A.; SAVCHENKO, A.I.; SAPUNOV, V.A.; SAFRONOV, I.P.; SVIRSKIY, Ya.N.; SEVERNEV, V.P.; SERGEYEV, I.V.; SEMENOV, A.L.; SIDORENKO, G.M.;

(Continued on next card)

MALININ, S.N.---(continued) Card 2.
SKOROPANOV, S.G.; SKRIPNICHENKO, L.A.; SMIRNOV, T.Ye.; STAROVOYTOV, K.T. [deceased]; STRELKOV, I.G.; SUSLOV, V.P.; SUKHORUKOV, G.Ye.; SYUBAROV, A.Ye.; TIMOSHININ, V.D.; TISHKEVICH, I.I.; TROPASHKO, I.N.; TRIZNO, S.I.; TRIMA, N.K.; TUZOVA, R.V.; TURETSKIY, R.L.; UMANSKIY, M.M.; UR'YEV, I.M.; KHOT'KO, A.I.; KHROBOSTOV, S.N.; TSEKHANOVICH, P.V.; CHERNYAVSKIY, I.G.; CHULKOVA, Ye.I.; CHUNOSOV, M.N.; SHEMPEL', V.I.; SHIKHALEYEV, N.F.; SHKLYAR, A.Ye.; SHCHERBOV, N.A.; YURGENS, B.A.; YUSKOVETS, M.K.; YAKOVLEV, B.I.; YAKERSON, S.A.; YAROSHEVICH, A.A.; LUTSENKO, M.N., red.; LARIN, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn.red.

[Measures for increasing agricultural production per 100 hectares of land on collective and state farms of White Russia] Meropriiatiia po uvelicheniiu proizvodstva sel'skokhoziaistvennoi produktsii na 100 gektarov zemel'nykh ugodii v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh BSSR. Red.kollegiia; I.S.Lupinovich i dr. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1959. 601 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. (White Russia--Agriculture)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Technical.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6380

Author : Timoshinin, V. D.
Inst : Grodno Agricultural Institute
Title : Data on the Characteristics of the Sugar Beet Growth in Western Beet-Sowing Districts of the Bielorussian

Orig Pub : Tr. Grodnensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp 3, 49-55

Abstract : Experiments carried out by the Department of Plant Cultivation of the Grodno Agricultural Institute in 1953-1955 show that in the western districts of the Bielorussian, daily increments of sugar beet roots during the fall are greater than in the beet sowing districts of the Ukraine. Taking into account, the direct

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6380

This can be obtained by proper nourishment of sugar beet with a simultaneous improvement of the water-air soil conditions. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich